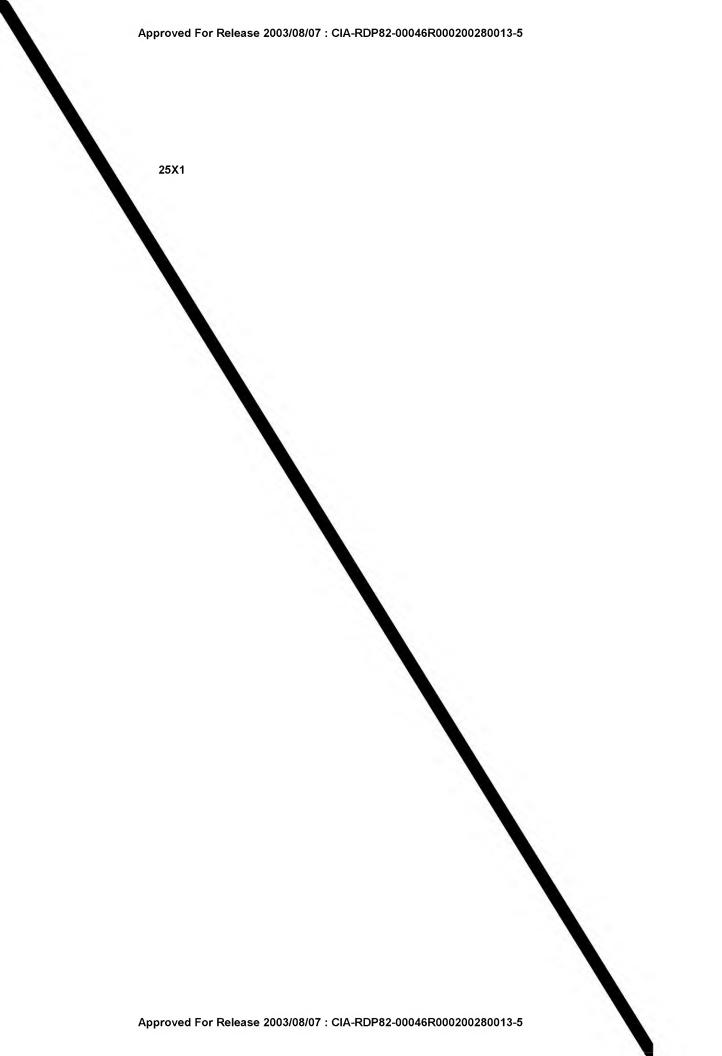
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5. The Enterprise for Sales of Technical Products (Mueszakiarut Ertekesitoe Vallalat - MUEART), with offices located at Budapest V, Bajesi Zsilinski ut. 60 or 70, was in charge of finished grinding wheels, and coordinated all orders, sales, and distribution. All enterprises using grinding wheels submitted their specific orders to MUEART, which coordinated them and forwarded them to the grinding wheel factories. The actual sale and transportation of grinding wheels was carried out by individual sales organs for internal trade. MUEART was in direct contact with the State Planning Office, which was thus in a position to know the exact demand for grinding wheels and current production figures. MUEART maintained a grinding wheel storehouse, the exact address of which I do not remember.

25X1 wheel storehouse, the exact address of which I do not remember.

The storehouse, in the ground floor of a building and covering an area 40 x 30 m., was practically empty because the demand for grinding wheels was so great that they were taken right from the factories by trucks of the various industrial enterprises which used them. Nevertheless, all the accounting was done by MUEART. The grinding wheel factories debited MUEART for all the wheels delivered and MUEART debited the individual enterprises.

The Granite Grinding Wheel and Flintware Factory

6.	An expert of long standing in his field, Gyula AJTAY, 1. was director
	of the Granite Grinding Wheel and Flintware Factory. He was about
	53 years old, about 5'6" tall, with a round face, dark hair, and
	black eyes. AJTAY had spent a number of years in several Western
	countries and before World War II he was employed in this same fac-
25X1	tory, which them belonged to the STIEBER family. AJTAY
	was dismissed from his post in 1948 because of his political views
25X1	and connections with the West, but he was reemployed in 1950.
25X1.	
25X1	he hated the Communist regime. It was
	AJTAY who im 1951 tested the first wheels made of artificial corundum
25X1	(second-grade grains) in the Magyarovar Artificial Corundum Factory.

- 7. The Granite Factory occupied an area 150 x 300 m. at Csurgci utca 28, Budapest XI, I believe. Near the factory there were several two-story buildings constructed before World War II which served as workers' quarters. The equipment of the factory was adequate and up-to-date and included a newly-built firing furnace, sliding tunnel type, about 50 m. long, completed at the beginning of 1951 by Italian and French furnace builders at a cost of 50 million forints. The factory had about 600 employees working in three shifts.
- 8. Grinding wheel grains were classified according to the size of the grains. Silicon carbide grains formerly imported from West Germany were shiny green. The grains imported from East Germany were dull and smoky gray. The imported fine corundum grains were marble white and pink. The domestic aluminum oxide grains were generally dark gray.
- 9. The production method was simple. It consisted of mixing the grains with binding material and adding water and necessary chemicals. This mass was shaped into the required diameter and thickness and placed in the molds of pressing machines. The wheels made with ceramic binding material were used for machines which turned with a velocity of more than 2,000 m. per second. In order to resist the stress of centrifugal energy, these wheels were enclosed in steel rings. The loaded grinding wheels, after being formed, were placed on sliding chests and embedded in pure quartz imported from Czechoslovakia. The quartz was white and consisted of small grains about one millimeter in diameter. The sliding chests were pushed into the furnace gradually. The heat in the furnace was controlled by so-called Sieger candles placed in the firing area, which withstood a

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temperature up to 2,000 degrees C. It took 24 hours for each chest to pass through the 50 m. - long furnace tunnel. After firing, the grinding wheels were centered. It was very important to have the hole in the exact center of the wheel.

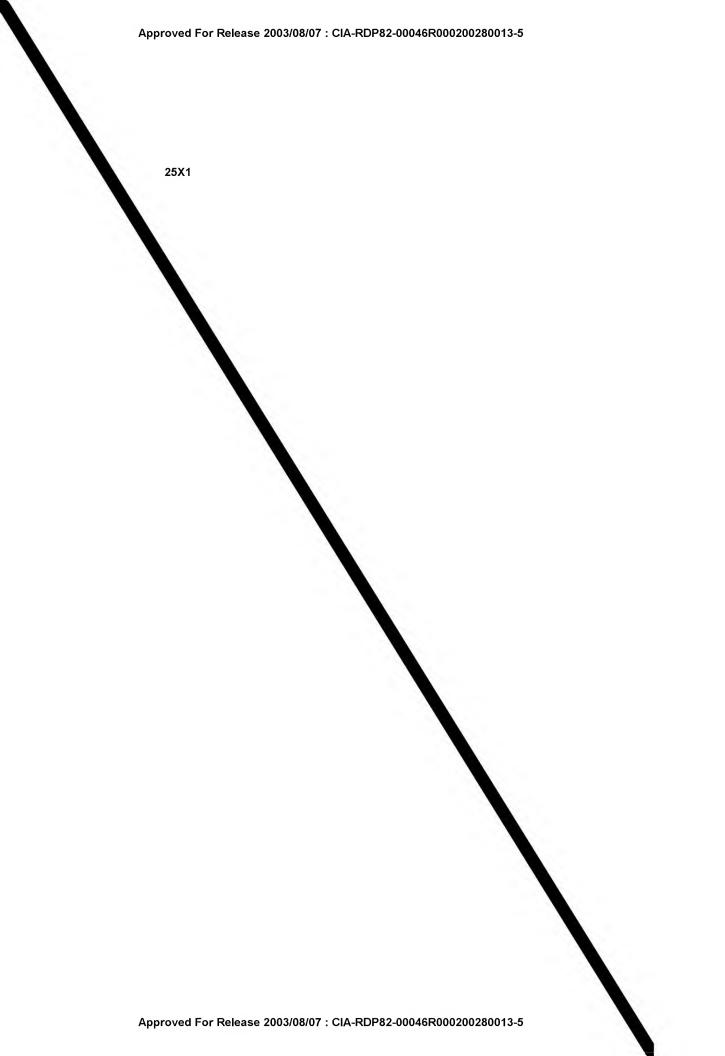
- 10. Wheels made with Bakelite as binding material were not dried in the tunnel because the heat would ruin the Bakelite. Bakelite binding material could not withstand a temperature exceeding 200 degrees C. Therefore, the drying of these wheels lasted for as long as two or three weeks.
- All finished wheels were subjected to a centrifugal test. This was 11. done in a special testing laboratory to which all wheels produced in the factory had to be sent. The wheels were placed in strong steel boxes on axles and made to rotate at a maximum speed which was 20% higher than the speed required for normal operation. After the test, the letter "P" was printed near the center of the wheel to show that it had been tested. In addition, a paper label also was attached near the center of the wheel giving the following information:
 - Size of grain
 - Name of binding material
 - Quality of wheel material C.
 - Diameter and thickness of wheel d.
 - Maximum speed per minute
- The Granite Grinding Wheel Factory produced the largest grinding 12. wheels in Hungary, except for wheels produced experimentally. They ranged from 300 to 600 mm. in diameter, from 40 to 80 mm. in thickness, and weighed up to 25 kgs. The binding materials used were ceramics and, to a lesser extent, Bakelite. Three kinds of grinding wheels were produced:
 - Silicon carbide grain wheels
 - Second-grade normal corundum grain wheels
 - First-grade fine corundum wheels
- 13. In addition to the above-mentioned grinding wheels, the Granite Factory also manufactured water grinding wheels made with cold binding material. These wheels were used in agriculture for grinding axes, spades, and other agricultural implements, and they were especially needed at the Salgotarjan Steel Products Factory (Salgotarjani Acelarugyar) and the Rakosi Matyas Works (Rakosi Matyas Muevek). In addition, for six or eight of its

25X1 machine units the Salgotarjan Factory used giant wheels up to two

meters in diameter. These wheels were imported from West Germany up to October 1951. 25X1

- This factory was in such great need of large grinding wheels that an attempt was made to use domestic stone, but the trial was 25X1 unsuccessful because the domestic product did not last even onetenth as long as the imported product. AJTAY experimented also in the production of large diameter wheels but, because of the lack of steel mold chests, by April 1952 only a few wheels 900 mm. in diameter had been made, which was quite insufficient for the needs of the industry.
- 14. The flintware section of the Granite Factory produced plates, cups, vases, and ash trays. These objects, after being formed and fired, were hand-painted and glazed. The decorating was done by expert

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Approved For Release 2003/08/07: CIA-RDP82-00046R000200280013-5 25X1 CONFIDENTIAL -4-25X1 industrial artists. The Solus Grinding Wheel Factory This factory, located in Koebanya, Budapest, was about one-fourth 15. the size of the Granite Factory. Its equipment was obsolete. _____ The production methods 25X1 otherwise were similar to those of the Granite Factory. It pro-25X1 duced grinding wheels from 200 to 300 mm. in diameter, and weighing up to 15 kgs. but customers complained about the poor quality of these wheels. This factory also produced grinding discs used in machine tools. The director of the factory was a common laborer before he was placed in charge, and that may account for the general confusion and poor quality of the production there. The plant worked in three shifts and employed about 300 workers. The Videnta Grinding Wheel Factory 16. the grinding wheels produced there were very small in diameter and were used in the tool industry. Fine dentist grinding 25X1 25X1 discs also were produced there. The plant operated in three shifts 25X1 and employed about 100 workers.

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